## M'CLELLAN'S OPERATION'S.

[CONTINUED FROM TENTH PAGE.]

ever knew. I send this by private hand. Direct your letters, Col. Winston, Eighth regiment, Pryor's brigade, Longstreet's division, Richmond, Va.

Additional Names of the Wounded in the Battle Before Richmond.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1862.
The Elm City arrived here to-day from White House, bringing 450 of the wounded before Richmond. They have all been distributed among the several hospitals

J. J. Smith, Ninety-second New York.
John Spaulding, Ninety-second New York.
John Spaulding, Ninety-second New York.
Captain C. H. Travers, Fifth Michigan.
J. F. Kearney, Fifty-dith New York.
B. Dugan, One Hundradth New York.
A. Billing, Third Michigan.
Captain H. E. Reynolds, First Long Island.
A. Wendelins, Fifth Michigan.
B. Francis, Eleventh Maine.
M. Spack, Fifty-second Michigan.
E. Francis, Eleventh Maine.
M. Spack, Fifty-second Pennsylvania.
A. Conner, Thirty-sevanth New York.
T. Dalton, Thirty-sevanth New York.
G. Stantacher, Fifth Michigan.
D. Morrison, Eleventh Maine.
N. Minick, Sixty-first Pennsylvania.
J. T. Taylor, Fifth New Jersey.
James Logan, Fifth New Jersey.
M. Wood, Seventy-dirst New York.
James Logan, Fifth New Jersey.
M. Wood, Seventy-dirst New York.
Jo Brien. Thirty-sevanth New York.
J. O'Brien. Thirty-seventh New York.
H. Hill, Eighty-eighth New York.
H. Hill, Eighty-eighth New York.
H. Hill, Eighty-Grifth New York.
A. O. Miller, Eighty-difth New York.
A. God, Fritth New York.
B. Slatterly, Ninety-eighth New York.
B. Slatterly, Ninety-eighth New York.
D. Slatterly, Ninety-eighth New York.
D. Slatterly, Ninety-eighth New York.
A. Dagley, Thirty-seventh New York.
B. Slatterly, Ninety-eighth New York.
A. Dagley, Thirty-seventh New York.
B. Slatterly, Ninety-seighth New York.
A. Dagley, Thirty-seventh New York.
A. Dagley, Thirty-seventh New York.
B. Slatterly, Ninety-seighth New York.
B. Greenhow, Ninety-second New York.
B. Faker, Ninety-seighth New York.
B. Faker, Ninety-seighth New York.
B. Faker, Ninety-seighth New York.
B. Faker, Ninety-second New York.
B. Faker, Ninety-second New York.
B. Faker, Pitty-sighth New York.
B. Faker, Pitty-sighth New York.
B. Faker, Pitty-sighth New York.
B. Bahrion, Fifth Michigan,
B. Spancer, Eighty-fifth New York.
B. Heller, Torth Massachusetts.
B. Williams, Tenth Massachusetts.
B. Williams, Tenth Michigan.
D. P. Loole

D. Kelly, Third Michigan.
C. McMartin, Fifth Michigan.
C. McMartin, Fifth Michigan.
C. J. Porter, Second Michigan.
J. Lultor, Fifth Michigan.
J. Lultor, Fifth Michigan.
G. Keyes, Fifth Michigan.
G. Keyes, Fifth Michigan.
J. Jasper, Fifth Michigan.
J. Jasper, Fifth Michigan.
J. Jasper, Fifth Michigan.
S. L. Gilmaux, Third Maine.
E. F. Cummins, Eleventh Maine.
D. Starr, Eleventh Maine.
Lieutenant C. W. Breed, Ninety-sixth New York.
A. L. Elliott, Ninety-sinth New York.
J. Connolly, Thirty-seventh New York.
J. Connolly, Thirty-seventh New York.
W. H. Marrett, Third Michigan.
G. C. Post, Third Michigan.
G. F. Smith, Second Michigan.
G. F. Smith, Second Michigan.
J. McCarthy, First Long Island.
W. Barry, One Hundred and First Pennsylva.
P. Mongen, Taird Michigan.
G. H. Cooley, First Long Island.
W. Barry, One Hundred and First Pennsylva.
P. Mongen, Taird Michigan.
G. H. Cooley, First Long Island.
K. Moff, Fitty-fith New York.
W. Bush, Fitty-fith New York.
W. Bush, Fitty-fith New York.
W. Bush, Fitty-fith New York.
H. Forner, Third Pennsylvania.
J. P. Bates, Ninety-third New York.
W. Blaney, 102d Pennsylvania.
G. A. Cook, Sixty-third Pennsylvania.
J. W. Clark, Fifth Michigan.
J. W. Stales, 106th Pennsylvania.
J. W. Clark, Fifth Michigan.
J. W. Stales, 106th Pennsylvania.
J. W. Clark, Fifth Michigan.
J. W. Stales, Fifth New York, W. Retells, Fifth New Y

J. O. Collum, Thirty seventh Now York.

W. Ratells, Fifth New Jersey.

J. Moore, 101st Pennsylvania.

J. Dalloway, Fifty, second New York.

W. H. Hoffman, 101st Pennsylvania.

E. J. Buver, Ninety-sixth New York.

J. Tyler, Thirty-sighth New York.

J. Tyler, Thirty-sighth New York.

J. Trimmer, Third Michigan.

J. Lingham, 101st Pennsylvania.

W. Townsend, Fouth New York.

G. A. Green, Eignty-fifth New York.

G. A. Green, Eignty-fifth New York.

G. M. Standy, Eighty-fifth New York.

G. A. Green, Eignty-fifth New York.

J. H. Kowty, First Long Island.

N. W. Standy, Fifth New Jork.

J. H. Kowty, First Long Island.

N. W. Warth, Tifth Medigan.

J. Wurth, Twenty-third Pennsylvania.

S. Hoagland, Fifth New Jersey.

J. Leer, Fifty-eighth New York.

J. Higgins, Fifth New Jersey.

J. Leer, Fifty-eighth New York.

J. Hoyle, Twenty-third Pennsylvania.

A. Sheetburg, Ninety-sixth New York.

J. Broyle, Twenty-third Pennsylvania.

A. Sheetburg, Ninety-sixth New York.

J. Royle, Twenty-third Pennsylvania.

A. Harrington, Third Michigan.

P. Wan, Thirty-seventh New York.

J. New J. Sixth New Jersey.

C. Wier, Thirty-seventh New York.

M. Walker, Fifth New Jersey.

C. Wier, Thirty-sixth New York.

M. Walker, Fifth New Jersey.

C. Wier, Thirty-sixth New York.

M. Walker, Fifth New Jersey.

C. Wier, Thirty-sixth New York.

M. Wotts, Ninety-sixth New York.

M. Walker, Fifth New Jersey.

W. Walker, Fifth New Jersey.

W. Casper, Fifth Lewinsond and Fifth Pennsylvania.

M. Carrier, M. Wotts, M. Welley Sixth New York.

M. Raynold, Gue Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania.

M. Capper, Fifth New Jersey.

W. Casper, Fifth New Je

H. Keasley, One Hundred and Third Pennsylvacia. John Miller, One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania

John Miller, One Bundrees and Third Pennsylvania.
C. Young, kighty-first Pennsylvania.
J. Rask, Kinsty-third Pennsylvania.
J. Rask, Kinsty-third Pennsylvania.
J. T. Cavanah, Pitty-fitth New York.
Wm. Kingley, Tenth Rassachusetts.
W. Feater, Tenth Massachusetts.
W. Feater, Tenth Massachusetts.
W. Feater, Tenth Massachusetts.
J. W. Coulier, Ninets account New York.
Lieutesani G. E. Judd, Third Michigan.
S. R. Loomis, One Hundred and Scoond Pennsylvania.
N. Caran, Ninety-sixth New York.
J. G. Cham, Eleventh Maine.
G. W. Caran, Eleventh Maine.
G. W. Harris, Orderly Segrant, Thirty-sixth New York.
Jonal Hobbs, Thirty-sixth New York.
Jonal Leventh, Eleventh Maine.
G. Marris, Orderly Segrant, Thirty-sixth New York.
Jonal Leventh, Eleventh Maine.
J. W. Johnson, Ninety sixth New York.
V. Capach, First Long Island.
L. T. Ragers, Eleventh Maine.
Second Lieutenant C. H. Lasuer, Perlisth New York.
The Lieutenant J. H. Lasuer, Perlisth New York.
T. Haber, First Long Island.
E. Branon, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania.
G. Cauff, Ninety-second New York.
W. L. Parker, Second Mroky York.
W. L. Sant, J. W. Lasuer, Henry Livid Pennsylvania.
J. Roberts, One Hundred and Fourt Pennsylvania.
J. Roberts, One Hundred and Fourt Pennsylvania.
J. Roberts, One Hundred and Fourt Pennsylvania.
W. H. Shill, Twenty-third Pennsylvania.
W. Terre, Sky Jirds Pennsylvania.
W. Lasuer, John Pennsylvania.
W. Lasuer, John Pennsylvania.
W. Johnson, Tonth Massachusetts.
J. Miller, Ninety-third Pennsylvania.
J. W. Clark, Jirds Pennsylvania.
J. W. Chark, Jirds Pennsylvania.
J. W. Chark, Jirds Pennsylvania.
J. W. Chark, Jirds Pennsylvania

J. W. Smith, Firth Michigan.
J. Price, 103d Pannaylvania.
J. Price, 103d Pannaylvania.
J. H. Donnelly, Thirty-eighth New York.
J. H. Thomas, Thirty-eighth New York.
J. H. Thomas, Thirty-eighth New York.
J. McElroy 101st Pennsylvania.
J. McElroy 101st Pennsylvania.
J. McElroy 101st Pennsylvania.
J. C. Kupfrui, Ninety-third Pennsylvania.
G. O. Mills, Eleventh Maine.
J. Tracy, First Loug Island.
O. Bruce, Ninety-eighth New York.
L. Drew, Ninety-escond New York.
G. C. Poor, Eleventh Maine.
J. Pennsylvania, Ninety-escond New York.

L. Drew, Ninsty-second New York.
G. C. Poor, Elevanth Maine.
J. Reynolds, Ninety-ninth New York.
G. Colton, Fitth New Jersey.
Sergeant Hajor F. Hall, Ninety-second New York.
G. Wright, Fifty-fifth New York.
M. S. Dalliger, Ninety-third Pennsylvania.
Sergeant Isaac Foorce, Ninety-sighth New York.
Captain D. S. Rexy, Ninety-sighth New York.
G. Hinkley, Ninety-sixth New York.
G. Fallbig, First Pennsylvania artillery.
J. R. Mound, Ninety-third Pennsylvania.
J. K. Gunneil Ninth New York Dattery.
W. H. Schaeffer, 103d Pennsylvania.
J. K. Gunneil Ninth New York Dattery.
W. H. Schaeffer, 103d Pennsylvania.
S. Ketchum, Fifth New Jersey.
J. W. Cole, Eleventh Maine.
A. Jeffsey, Second Michigan.
J. Scott, Third Michigan.
J. Torrer, Second Michigan.
J. Torrer, Second Michigan.
J. Torrer, Second Michigan.
J. Schelhood, Second Michigan.
J. Schelhood, Second Michigan.
J. Schelhood, Second Michigan.
J. Schelhood, Second Michigan.

H. H. Stone, Second Michigan.
J. Schelhood, Second Michigan.
W. J. McFee, Fifth Michigan.
F. Tamberherner, Fifth Michigan.
F. Tamberherner, Fifth Michigan.
N. P. Lant, Fifty-sixth New York.
A. L. Johnson, Third Michigan.
A. Watkins, Third Michigan.
J. Poole, Fifty-fifth New York.
J. O. Johnson, Thirty-eighth New York.
J. O. Johnson, Thirty-eighth New York.
G. N. Sangel, Third Michigan.
G. N. Sangel, Third Michigan.
G. Walker, Fifty-fifth New York.
W. Constans, Fifty-fifth New York.
John McManus, Fifty-sixth New York,
N. Bustan, Third Michigan.
A. Panstle, Third Michigan.
B. Sckeels, Third Michigan.
R. Sckeels, Third Michigan.

A. Pansie, Third Michigan.
J. Sweeney, Third Michigan.
R. Sckeels, Third Michigan.
W. R. Gibson, Third Michigan.
Louis Napoleon, Third Michigan.
A. S. Connat, Third Michigan.
H. Barnhard, Third Michigan.
A. A. Place, Third Michigan.
M. Howard, Elventh Maine.
P. Darrell, First Connecticut arti
Wounded sayen.

M. Howard, Eiventh Maine.
P. Darrell, First Connecticut artille y.
Wounded seven.
M. O. Riley, First Long Island.
D. Smith, First Long Island.
B. W. Long, Second Michigan.
C. D. Jaaman, Fith New Jersy.
W. Cable, Seventy-fourth New York.
J. Covard, Thirty-eighth New York.
J. Covard, Thirty-eighth New York.
W. Kosenberger, Ninety-third Pennsylvania.
W. Johnson, Fifty-sixth New York.
A. Sheckels, Third Michigan.
A. Farr, Third Michigan.
A. Farr, Third Michigan.
A. Farr, Third Michigan.
A. Butler, Dinety-sixth New York.
J. C. Miller, Ninety third Pennsylvania.
S. Shayers, Ninety-third Pennsylvania.
A. D. Segler, Ninety-third Pennsylvania.
W. Stophens, Ninety-third Pennsylvania.
F. Goodrich, Ninety-third Pennsylvania.
E. Roands, Eleventh Maine.
H. M. Carroll, Second Michigan.
J. O'Hearn, Fifty-eighth New York.
G. Frasers, Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania.
F. Karoh, Filty-ditch New York.
B. Coultar, Thirty-seventh New York.
J. Z. Byrnes, Third Michigan.
E. Kane, Seventy-sixth New York.
J. J. Geros, Second Michigan.
J. J. Grox, Second Michigan.
J. J. Hothowell, Fifty-sixth New York.
W. Livingston (servant), First Long Island.
R. Auld, One Hundredth New York.
J. McDowell, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania.
F. Harteman, 104th Pennsylvania.
F. Harteman, 104th Pennsylvania.
F. Harteman, 104th Pennsylvania.
F. Harteman, J. Oth Pennsylvania.
F. Hartema

None of the above are returned as mortally wo They appear to be doing well. The most serious case in that of Colonel Deforest, a ball having entered his breast, and come out at the back. He is not regarded as beyond recovery. Eight or ten of the above named I for

ames, not known, were transferred to the Danie

The Sanitary Commission were assiduous in their attention to the wounded. Mrs. Henry Esylies accompanied them hither as the matron. The surgeons are John H. Triscan, Wm. B. Bevins, E. H. Jones and C. M. Alien.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Assumption of the Command by Gen Dix-The Departure of Gen. Wool. FORTRESS MONROE, June 3, 1862.

Neither the steamer Metamoran or Massachusetts bas

yet arrived from up the James river. They are hourly House, with about three hundred and fifty wounded in the recent engagement. These are among the worst cases,

which it was thought would not be safe to carry such distances as to New York and Philadelphia. General Dix assumed command here yesterday, and immediately issued the following:—

GENERAL ORDER-NO. 1. HEADQUARTERS, FORTRESS MONROE, Va., June 2, 1862.
Pursuant to orders from the War Department, the undersigned assumes command at this point. All orders new in force will be obeyed until otherwise directed.

JOHN A. DIX, Major General.

General Wood also issued the following order, taking GENERAL ORDERS-NO. 53.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, FORTERS MONROE, Va., June 2, 1862. 5

The Department of Virginia having been assigned to Major General George B. McClellan, and Fortress Monroe to Major General John A. Dix, and the latter having arrived and assumed command, Major General John E. Wool this day takes leave of the department, which he has commanded more than nine months, with pleasure and entire satisfaction. The discipline and good order of the troops render it due to them to say that he has ever, when required, found them prompt, zealous, active and energetic. In parting with such a command he would do injustice to his feelings were he not to say that he does it with extreme regret. He, however, derives consolation from the fact that they are hereafter to be commanded by a general who can appreciate their discipline, good order and efficiency. By command of

S. CARUCROSS, Acting Assistant Adjutant General WOOL.

General Dix, having reported to General McClellan for orders, received the following by telegraph last night, which indicates exactly the position of affairs:

TO MAJOR GENERAL JOHN A. DIX, United States Volun-

Having reported at these headquarters, in pursuance of orders from the War Department Adjutant General's of troops at Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth and and in the vicinity of these places, exercising, within his command, the functions of commander of di-vision of separate corps. By command of Major General McCLELLAN.

S. WILIJAMS, Assistant Adjutant General. General Wool and staff, it is understood, will proceed to Baltimore by special boat to-morrow night. Sixty-nine prisoners arrived this forenoon from White House, captured on Saturday.

Opening of Trade with Norfolk

FORTRESS MONROE, June 4, 1862.

One of the first acts of General Dix is the relaxation of all restrictions upon trade with Norfolk. After this date provisions of all kinds may be taken to Norfolk and Portsmouth by any parties, on exhibiting a manifest of the cargo and receiving a permit here, the only con-ditions being that the articles shall be sold at the mar-ket prices here and at Baltimore. This will be halled two cities. Another satisfactory change is the revoking of the order requiring the examination of drop letters in Norfolk and Portsmouth before their delivers

Our Fortress Monroe Correspondence. FORTRESS MONROE, June 3, 1862.

The Arrival and Conduct of the Rebel Women Greenho and Company—The Blowing Up of Craney Island Bat-teries—The Travelling Facilities from the Place—Fami-

lies Returning to Norfolk-Stirring Times-Rebel De Last evening, after the departure of the Baltimor boat, it was decided to send Mrs. Greenhow, daughter, Mrs. Morris, child and Mrs. Baxley, immediately to City Point, and thus get rid of these troubleso women. This fair party, who are well known to the reading public as the ladies so long in the custody of the government at the Capitol prison at Washington, were under the charge of Hays McCollam, First Inited States Volunteer cavalry, now stationed at Washington. The guard consisted of a sergeant and four privates of the same regiment. This gay and festive party left Washington on Sunday and proceeded to Baltimore. On the route the escort experienced much difficulty in

restraining them from keeping up constant and unloyal expressions of feelings. The little daughter of Mrs. Greenhow frequently cheered for Jeff. Davis, being in-

On their voyage to this place they made themselves quite obnoxious to our officers, and even ventured to his hands full, I can assure you. The ladies were at times quite insulting in their remarks and manners. On their arrival here they were not allowed to leave the Adelaide until a few minutes before the time of her starting, when they were transferred to the hotel. Here they calculated to spend the night, dine and sup, and have a good time generally. But in this they were dis appointed, for they were ordered to "go through by day-light." While here I saw and heard enough to enable me to believe almost any of the stories which have been narrated of the rebel trio. Mrs. Morris pleaded sick ness "so sick that it would be murder to move nor; but the sickness did not come on until they learned that a dinner which they ordered would not be served that a dinner which they ordered would not be served so sick that it would be murder to move her; to them. A "nice cup of tea" was furnished them, oranges served out to the children, and they were escorted to the boat and went away saying hard things about the Yankees. The little children have been

oranges served out to the children, and they were escoried to the boat and went away saying hard things about the Yankees. The little children have been taught to insult Union men. To-day they will have an opportunity to try the delicacies of the Richmond market. I think they will find some difference in the bills of fare. I could write some strauge things in connection with these fair but sour rebel women, but they are not worth the time it would consume.

I heard a rumor here last evening that Flag Officer L. M. Goldsborough was to be removed from this station, but to what other I am unable to learn. It may possibly be a "dock yarn," but some of these same stories often prove true in time.

The work of blowing up the fortifications on Craney Island was commenced yesterday, and in the afternoon dense volumes of black smoke gave evidence that all the fine quarters were being burnt up. A couple of little gunboats were bevering around, their crews watching the destruction of works built to prevent their passage to the waters they now traverse in safety.

The communication between Old Point Comfort and Norfolk is twice each way daily, but I learn that it is proposed to run a boat (probably the Metamora) four round trips instead, which would be of great importance, as under the present system the boat accommodates simply the mail.

Captain Hunt, the master of transportation here, is entitled to great credit for the manner in which he furnishes facilities for mail and passenger accommodation. The wharf here is a continual scene of arrivals and departures. At times there are over a laif a dozen boats at the wharf at one time loading and unloading, and yet there is no noise or confusion.

The Baltimore boat brings this morning several families who are en rouse for Norfolk, and a large party of pleasure seekers. The good news of the success of our armies was anticipated by telegraph.

There is an unusual amount of skirring about to-day, but of course I am not allowed to write of the details, intended movements or the r

for.

The transport Rockland arrived here this afternoon from up the river, having on board forty-nine rebei

prisoners captured last Saturday. They are mostly from Georgia, and are, upon the whole, a sorry lot of fellows. I must confess that among the party I did not see an iatelligent looking countenance, even after making due at lowance for their chivalry and dirt. They will probably visit the Rip Raps, and from thence go North.

General Pix officially proclaimed his authority here today by issuing an order to the effect that "all existing orders will remain in force until repealed," and that he new assumes command of this department. The order will be transmitted by telegraph to you this evening.

Quite a number of wounded were transferred from the hospital beats to the General Hospital here, most of whom are from General Casey's division, and participants in the lights of Saturday and Sunday. They are not willing to say much about the 6ght, but when asked about the way they met the enemy they say they did not flinch until entirely overpowered. A great allowance should be made for the division, as it was composed of comparatively newly made soldiers, who have not had the experiences of a year's campaigning like the major part of our Army of the Potemac.

The weather is intensely hot, and we are suffering here terribly with the heat. In the hospital, however, the sick are particularly formante in having the breezy side of the house, and if there is any air stirring they get the benefit. Some of the lazy contrabands around here, who are selling what hey call tenoriade (an old lemon rubbed against a melasses hogshead and then baptized in dirty water), ought to be employed in famning the sick, and keeping the troublesome flies away from the poor sufferers.

It is said that General Woll leaves here to-night for Baltimore. Possibly he may go up in the Metamora, the boat which took Mrs. Greenkow's Reported Levee.

The steamboat Flushing, so well known to the traveling community on the lower part of Long Island Sound, is being raised, and at present is nearly on an even keel. Two schoeners are abngside of her, and heavy pu

Mrs. Greenhow's Reported Leves

BALTIMORE, June 4, 1962 how, Mrs. Baxley and Mrs. Morris were permitted to hold a leves while here, waiting for the departure of the Old Point boat, proves to have been based on exagger-

it is said they were denied admission, General Dix hav ing given special orders to allow them no communica-tion with any one whatever. Some may have succeeded in greeting them as they were about leaving for the

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM-COMMUNICATION WITH

THE ARMIES IN VIRGINIA INTERRUPTED. No despatches have been received to-day at the Wa Department from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac. The military telegraph line between Fortress Monroe and headquarters has been broken down by the storm, but is expected to be repaired by to-morrow.

No intelligence of public interest has been receive from the valley of the Shenandoah. The rise in the Shenandoah embarrasses military operations.

THE STRATEGIC POSITIONS OF M'CLELLAN AND

M'DOWELL.

Now that the command of General McClellan comprises what is south of the Rappahannock, it is understood that he will receive much aid and comfort from Fortress Monroe. Necessarily General McDowell's business will be to occupy substantially the strategic point so long held by the rebels at Manassas. Thence he can move rapidly by rail towards Thence he can move rapidly by rail towards Gordonsville, or if need be, up the Manassas Gap road, to co-operate with our troops in the valley. Fer the purpose of the defence of Washington, or the upper part of the valley, the road is invaluable. By constructing a dezen miles between Strasburg and Winchester there would be continuous communication by rail from Harper's Ferry to the lower part of the valley. Twenty-five miles more railroad construction north of Harper's Ferry would form a connection with the Harperstown and Ferry would form a connection with the Hagerstown and Harrisburg route.

RAPID MARCH OF GENERAL SHIELDS' DIVISION. Lieutenant Colonel Thomas C. McDowell, of Pennsylva-nia, arrived here to-day from General Shields' division. Front Royal, seventy-four miles, was made in less than were thunderstruck at the appearance of the division at Front Royal, thus cutting off Jackson's retreat by the valley of the south fork of the Shenandoah. Had General Fromont come into the valley at Harrisonburg, as ordered by the President, he might have got in front of Jackson in his retreat, when a battle would have ensued, but perhaps not a victory, if Jackson's force was as large as is commonly represented Public DEST.

An official report from the Secretary of the Treasury states that the public debt on the 29th of May was \$491,445,984, at an average rate of interest of four and

A NEW TARIPP BILL. The Sub-Committee of Ways and Means have had a draft of the new Tariff bill printed for the private use of that committee.

THE TAX ON COTTON.

In the discussion upon the tax on cotton, Senator Wil-England, while the great Northwest would feel very little of it. Mr. Chandler retorted that the Senator from sachusetts knew nothing about the Northwest and never surprised at such an aspersion if it had been made at a later hour in the day. When questioned by Mr. Chand-ler as to what he meant by his remark, he refused to explain. Senators were afterwards engaged in trying to reconcile the difficulty between these Senators-Perhaps Mr. Chandler will carry a huge cane into the Senate chamber, as did Senator Gwin on one occasion. It is due to Senator Wilson, however, to say that he is

The Senate to-day, from conviction of justice, or from fear of farther exposure in the HERALD, backed out from their positive refusal to tax cotton. By a vote of two to one they propose to tax it one-half cent per pound, in-stend of one cent, as fixed by the House. The latter, in the Committee of Conference, will probably insist upon one cent, and thus ultimately bring fifteen or twenty millions of dollars into the Treasury, with less hardship to the poor man than the tax on tea and coffee.

THE INSTRUCTIONS TO THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA. The instructions given to Hon. Edward Stanly, Mili

tary Governor of North Carolina, are identically those furnished to Hon. Andrew Johnson. The following is a

tary Governor of North Carolina, are identically those furnished to Hon. Andrew Johnson. The following is a copy of the letter of instructions:—

War Department, Washington, D. C., May 2, 1862.

Sir.—The commission you have received expresses on its face the nature and extent of the duties and power devolved on you by the appointment of Military Governor of North Carolina. Instructions have been given to Major General Burnside to aid you in the performance of your duties and the exercise or your authority. He has also been instructed to detail an adequate military force for the special purpose of a governor's guard and to act under your direction. It is obvious to you that the great purpose of your appointment is to re-establish the authority of the federal government in the State of North Carolina, and to provide the means of maintaining peace and security to the loyal inhabitants of that State, until they shall be able to establish a civil government. Upon your wisdom and energetic action much will depend in accomplishing that result. It is not deemed necessary to give any specific instructions, but rather to confide in your sound discretion to adopt such measures as circumstances may demand. You may rely upon the perfect confidence and full support of this department in the performance of your duties.

With respect, I am, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Hon. Edward Stanly, Military Governor of North Carolins.

Governor Stanly's commission invests him with the powers, duties and functions pertaining to the office of Military Governor, including the power to establish all necessary offices and tribunals and savenard the exit of

Military Governor, including the power to establish all necessary offices and tribunals, and suspend the writ of nabeas corpus during the pleasure of the President, or until the loyal inhabitants of North Carolina shall or ganize a civil government in accordance with the constitution of the United States

THE RELEASED UNION PRISONERS. General Burnside has sent to the Secretary of War a list of the four hundred released United States soldiers forwarded to New York by the steamer Virginia. This, he says, is the second detachment of prisoners released by order of General Holmes, and the third will follow on the steamer Guide in a few days. Captain Ritchie, of General Burnside's staff, is now in New York, and will personally superintend their debarkation and transports

PUNISHMENT OF SWINDLING CONTRACTORS. The act to prevent and punish fraud on the part of officers entrusted with making contracts with the govern-ment, which has just been approved by the President, establishes an office in which all contracts are to be filed establiance an outce in which all contracts are to be filed for public inspection. Officers making contracts are required to awear that they concluded the same without any benefit or advantage to themselves, or to any other persons. The cenalty for a violation of the

law is not less than one hundred nor more than five

MILITARY RAILROADS IN THE SOUTH The advantages of railroads and navigable waters for military operations have not been half as much appreciated by our government as by the pseudo concern of Jeff. Davis. About the first step of the latter was to initiate the building of connecting links between main routes in the South, to the end that troops could be rapidly concentrated at exposed points. General McClellan was much condemned here, when it was ascertained that he was not going to march upon Richmond via Fredericks burg; but all see and approve his present line of com

THE POWERS OF COURTS MARTIAL.

courts martial in cases within their lawful jurisdiction may condemn persons to imprisonment at hard habor in the penitentiary of the District of Co-lumbia, in punishment for crimes, is too well settled to be now an open question. The Secre-tary of the Interior has asked him to review his opinion. He is the more inclined to this because he is constrained to believe that it never was the intention of Congress that the volunteer soldiers, who have so generously stood forth in the defence of their country, should, for

any act made criminal by the military law, be subject against their will, to the ignominious punishment of con against their will, to the ignominious punishment of confinement in the penitentiary, against which the feeling of every spirited man must revolt. NAVAL.
Acting Assistant Paymaster George H. Andrews ha

Gen. Prim, late commander of the Spanish force Mexico, and staff, arrived here this evening.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1862. THE IMPRISONED SOLDIERS. A communication was received from the Secretary

the Interior, in answer to a resolution calling for informa tion relating to soldiers imprisoned in the penitentiary. INSTRUCTIONS TO PROVISIONAL GOVERNORS.

War, transmitting instructions given to the Governors of Tennessee and North Carolina.

Mr. Hair, (rep.) of N. H., offered a resolution that committee of three be appointed to consider some mean for ventilating the Senate chamber. Laid over. BOUNTY FOR SOLDIERS.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a joint reallowing hereafter a premium of two dollars for every accepted recruit to the regular army, and allowing s diers enlisting as volunteers or in the regular army t eceive their first month's pay in advance.

THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

A joint resolution suspending all payments under the

A joint resolution suspending all payments under the act making payment to persons employed in the Department of the West was taken up and passed.

THE TAX BILL.

The TAX bill was then taken up.
The question being on concurring in the amendment striking out the tax on cotton.

Mr. Wilkow, (rep.) of Mass., earnestly opposed any tax on cotton as unjust and ruinous to the great many-facturing interests of the country. The burden would chiefly islied on the industrial interests of New England, which, under the proposed bill, already hear a burden, paying at least four dollars to one, as compared with the great agricultural districts of the West. Many of the cotton mills were closed already, and a heavy tax on cotton would tend to close them all, and throw the operatives out of employment.

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., contended that it was fit and proper that a tax should be put on cotton. That was the great source of the rebellion and had been elaimed as king, and now that we have got his majesty down we should keep our foot on him. He claimed that the people of the West, especially of Michigan, paid a full proportion of the tax, and would pay cheerfully. This tax on cotton would also be a burden on France and England, who had been infinical to the United States in the present contest. The discussion was continued at longth by Messrs.

SHEMMAN, CLARK, SIMMONS, HARRE, HOWE and others.

Mr. SHEMMAN (rep.) of Ohio, moved to reconsider the vote rejecting Mr. Anthony's amendment yesterday to lay a tax of one-half cent per pound, which was adopted—yeas 30, nays 10.

Mr. SHEMMER, (rep.) of Mass., moved to reduce the tax on the receipts of insurance companies from three to one per cent.

Mr. Dixon, (rep.) of Conn., spoke at some length in favor of the reduction.

on the receipts of insurance companies from three to one per cent.

Mr. Dixon, (rep.) of Conn., spoke at some length in favor of the reduction.

After a long discussion the amendment was rejected—yeas 16, nays 20.

Mr. Framsnorm, (rep.) of Me., offered an amendment to make the tax on marine insurance companies one-half of one per cent on the receipts. Rejected.

Mr. COLLAMES, (rep.) of Vt., offered an amendment excepting mutual insurance companies.

Adopted.

Mr. Framsn, (rep.) of Conn., moved to reconsider the vote rejecting the amendment to reduce the tax on insurance companies to one per cent.

The vote was reconsidered—yeas 20, nays 16—and the amendment reducing the tax to one per cent was adopted.

the amendment reducing the tax to one per cent was adopted.

Mr. Davis, (opp.) of Ky., moved to insert an amendment to tax gold and silver plate, not over \$50 in value, three per cent, and billiard tables \$30 each.
Rejected—Yeas 18, nays 20.

At half-past seven o'clock the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER announced the business before the House to be the motion of Mr. Porter to reconsider the vote by slaves of those in rebellion against the United States. Mr. PARKER, (rep.) of Ind., said that the bill was too sweeping and indiscriminate. It affected all persons however remotely or indirectly implicated in the rebel-tion. In his judgment it imposed severe and excessive chastisement upon many who were driven into rebellion

by monstrous misapprehension, misrepresentation and delusion, and who, if the overwhelming pressure upo them were removed, would promptly assert their loyal-ty to the government. The provisions rendered inse-cure the title of property owned by loyal men in the rebellious States, men who have been faithful to the constitution and Union amid every form of insult and hum bellious States, men who have been faithful to the constitution and, Union amid every form of insult and humilation. He would not encroach on the property of the thousands of brave men in the border slave States who are vindicating our flag. But a bill ought to pass to punish the conspirators who originated the rebellion, and their not less guilty accompliess. His object in moving a reconsideration was to have the bill recommitted to the Special Committee on Coniscation, with instructions to report a substitute, declaring free the slaves of those who shall hereafter hold office of profit or honor in any of the robellious States, or under the so-called Confederate government; also providing for the acquisition of lands on which to colonize such freed men, with heir own consent, and denationalizing the above mentioned class of rebels. He contended that such an act would cripple them as a political and governing Power, without intrenching on the rights of loyal men.

Mr. Pintras, (opp.) of Mo., in explanation, said he desired to do what he could to suppress the rebellion and restore the Union. He believed the African race were in better condition under subordination than free. If slaves are declared or become free in Missouri, they are to be expelled from the State; but they cannot emigrate to the State which the gentleman in part represents.

Mr. Portus replied that Indian preferred white men, while Missouri has chosen negrees to develop her agricultural interests. But this was no reason why the robels should not be dispossessed of their slave preparty.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, (opp.) of Ohie, moved to table Mr.

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rebels should not be dispossessed of their slave preperty.

Mr. Vallandigham, (opp.) of Ohie, moved to table Mr.
Porter's motion to reconsider. Negatived, 65 against
66.

The vote by which the Slave Confiscation bill, heretofore rejected, was reconsidered, 84 against 65.

Mr. Porrisk then offered a substitute for the bill, and
moved to put it on its passage.

Mr. Khlinner, (rep.) of Pa., objected to this. It was
a great imprevement on the original bill; but he was
not prepared to vote for any such measure without ex
amination, and he simply voted to reconsider for that
purpose. The reconsideration showed that the conservative men are a power in the House as well as in the
country.

tive men are a power in the House as well as in the country.

Mr. Portra now moved to recommit the bill to the Select Committee, with instructions to report his substitute, as indicated in the previous part of these proceedings. The motion was agreed to, 34 against 65.

Mr. Portor's substitute and an amendment offered by Mr. Diven, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wilfon, (rep.) of lows, reported from the Committee on Judiciary a bill declaring persons holding offices under the so-called Confederate States ferever ineligible to office under the United States.

After a brief debate the bill was passed by thirty-one majority.

MALUPULENT CONTRACTS.

Mr. COLFAX, (rep.) of Ohio, inquired of Mr. Bingham what action the Judiciary Committee had taken on his bill punishing fraudulent contractors with fine and imprisonment, referred to them by the House some weeks

prisonment, referred to them by the House some weeks ago.

Mr. Bingham, (rep.) of Ohio, replied that the committee had referred it to Judge Thomas, of Massachusetts, one of their members, and they expected to be able to report on it next week.

Adjourned.

Court Calendar-This Day. CONMON PIRAS COURT.—Part 1—No. 452, 1100, 1009, 1092, 1094, 410, 955, 736, 1055, 750, 105, 462, 466, 465, 470, Part 2—Nos. 1120, 444, 365, 1125, 759, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1136, 1136, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139.

Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy & Co.'s Kentucky and Musouri State Lotteries.

Kastocky, Extra Class 263—June 4, 1862.

64, 45, 9, 46, 69, 63, 44, 40, 36, 71, 57, 11.

Kentucky, Class 264—June 4, 1862.

13, 2, 12, 46, 24, 6, 14, 53, 67, 36, 34, 18, 4.

Girculars sent free of charge by addressing either to Co., Covington, Ky., er St. Louis, Mo.

Official Drawings of the Kentucky and Delaware State Lotteries.

RESPICEN. EXPERIENCE 211—June 4, 1862.

59, 12, 38, 7, 43, 68, 47, 25, 27, 29, 67, 33.

DELAWARE CLASS 243—June 4, 1862.

73, 63, 14, 1, 68, 31, 67, 40, 71, 78, 54, 49, 35.

Circulars sent by addressing. Wilmington, Delaware, or Covington, Kentucky

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